New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

All the Appointments Agreed Upon—Resignation of the Naval Officers—Brigham Young Preparing for Hostile Gen. Harney—The Case of the Dutch Frigate Maria, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

It is believed that all the appointments intended to be made were agreed upon in Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Slave-Grounds negotiation is progressing slowly. The Government has not determined upon the acquisition of territory for the remedy.

The President will take up the decisions of the Naval Courts as soon as these matters are disposed of, and make the sentences public.

Governor WALKER completes Wisely of the mis-construction of his Inaugural in regard to the slave trade discussion. The President has said, that until Governor WALKER violates his instructions he can have no cause for his removal.

Mr. CRITTENDEN of New-York, had a long interview, this morning, with Secretary CASS in relation to the Government's interest in the Nicaragua Transit.

Senator JOHN BELL, Gen. WALSH, Judge GOLDSBOROUGH, Mrs. WINDER, Judge WILKINSON, Assistant Secretary, and Solicitor GOLDSBOROUGH were all up at the Department to-day.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 15th of August has been received. The first bale of new cotton had been received from Texas.

The Creek Council had allowed Attorney PRICE $150,000 for his services in prosecuting their claims.

UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 21.

The Interior Department has received intelligence from reliable gentlemen and fugitive Mormons that Brigham Young is preparing to resist General HARNEY; that he has reduced into the greatest fidelity all tribes, and that he continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the supreme contempt of the Mormons.

Among dispatches just received by the Government is the correspondence between one of our Naval Officers and the Governor of Singapore relative to his ordering our flag to be hauled down by a British officer from the Dutch bark *Henrietta Maria*, which had been abandoned by her officers and most of her crew and taken possession of by the master of an American ship.

Governor BROWNING earnestly disclaims any want of disrespect to the American Flag or to the rights of American citizens in the steps he felt it to be his duty to take; but the matter does not here terminate. The bark was delivered to the Government of the Netherlands, in India, on the ground that the vessel being Dutch, the Chinese Coolies found on board of her, if innocent of mutiny, had a claim on the owners, and if guilty, were punishable only by the Dutch Criminal Code.

The sale of the Delaware (Kansas) Indian Trust Lands yielded over $237,000.

The claims known on the best authority that about five years since an American merchant, named BOARMAN, residing at Pernam, had a vessel seized by the Chinese authorities, and the same act was subsequently repeated, although he had permission from the Chinese authority to keep the American flag flying over the establishment. This being reported to Washington, he dispatched Com. MORRIS to demand satisfaction, but he was refused. Com. MORRIS then left for Singapore, and there demanded satisfaction from the Governor, who took counsel with the Dutch authorities. This matter was not brought by the Navy Department to the notice of the Government, nor was it the subject of correspondence between the Governments of the two countries, or any dispatch from the previously to have been delivered to Minister BROWN in China.

New-Orleans papers of the 18th inst. are to hand.

The accounts concerning the appearance of the cotton crop in various parts of Louisiana continue bad.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 12th inst. gives full returns from forty eight counties in Texas, showing RUNNELS, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 4,000 ahead.

The Galveston *News* of the 11th inst. says that the majority for RUNNELS will be nine or ten thousand, and that the Legislature will be more largely Democratic than ever before.

HENRY E. LAWRENCE, late Purser of the steamship *Daniel Webster*, died at Galveston on the 9th inst.

A bale of new Florida cotton was received at Savannah on Wednesday, and 210,000 bushels of new wheat has been received at Augusta within the last twenty days.

From Boston.

REPORTED FAILURES—COUNTERFEITS ON THE LEE BANK—SCHOONER TEXAS CAPSIZED.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Messrs. EDWARD C. BATES & Co., merchants, of this city, are reported as suspended, with liabilities to the amount of half a million of dollars, and assets of nearly the same amount. They have been interested largely in the sugar trade. The failure will not affect the Cunard Steamship Company, for whom they are the Boston agents.

It is reported that Messrs. BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co., commission merchants and ship owners of this city, have suspended payment in consequence of the failure of E. C. BATES & Co. Their liabilities are said to be half a million of dollars and their assets about a quarter of a million.

Counterfeit bills on the Lee Bank were extensively circulated here yesterday, and two men named ANDERSON and PHILLIPS were arrested with a quantity in their possession.

The schooner Texas, from New-York for Eastport, was capsized on the 11th inst. She was towed into Gloucester last night.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Aug. 19, } and DUNLEITH, Friday, Aug. 21 }

The Democratic Convention, to-day, passed a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Republican Convention for the purpose of arranging for the submission of but one Constitution to the people. It is not probable that the members of the two bodies will meet in one Convention, but the great obstacle to the immediate settlement of the difficulties is removed.

The rumored collision between the Sioux and Chippewas, is without foundation.

Fall of a House in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 21.

Last evening, a four-story brick building in this city, occupied by CHARLES BOWMAN, tobacconist, fell with a tremendous crash, under the pressure of 1,600 barrels of whiskey which had been stored in its second and third stories by GARVIN FREEMAN. The east wall fell against a building owned by J. A. SKIFF, and caved in the entire side of it. Two other buildings were damaged by the falling walls. The loss is about $30,000.

Melancholy Casualty.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Aug. 21.

Mrs. HARRIET THOMAS, aged 56 years, a respectable farmer's wife of the neighboring town of Bethany, was killed this morning in Dwight-place. She was standing between the shafts of her carriage, when the horse started, and she was thrown by her dress-coat rods. She was lifted up by her husband, but soon expired from her injuries.

Large Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21—7:30 P. M.

A fire broke out in TOWNSEND'S livery stables, in the city, at 5½ o'clock, this evening, and is still raging. Before it can be subdued it will probably consume a large amount of property, it being in close proximity to the City Blues armory, GARRISON'S carpenter establishment, and several stores and private dwellings. The origin of the fire is not yet ascertained.

From Fort Kearney—Desertion of 500 United States Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 21.

A letter in the *Republican* dated Fort Kearney, 7th inst., says that the 5th and 10th Regiments of Infantry and FAHNY' Battery had arrived there. Gen. VAN VLIET has gone in advance on important business. The troops were much dissatisfied, and the two infantry regiments had lost nearly 500 men by desertion.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Friday, Aug. 21.

The Canal is again in complete order, so that coal is arriving in large quantities. Vessels are very scarce and much in demand. Rates of freight are tending upward.

Arrest for Robbery.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 21.

J. O. BRAYMAN, editor of the *Democrat*, of this city, was arrested this morning, for robbing the post-office drawer of sundry letters, which were found in his possession. He waived a preliminary examination, and was held to bail in $2,000, to await a trial.

Letter from Minnesota.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Ohioan* arrived here to-day, with Havana dates of the 20th inst. The news she brings, however, is unimportant.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cow Stables and Distilleries—Resolutions against them—Horrible Revelations—Investigation of Cows, and how it is done—The Mysteries of City Milk.—Some Swilling.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall, Mayor POWELL in the Chair.

After several communications were received, complaining of sunken lots, factories, etc., in various parts of the city, as nuisances which ought to be removed,

Alderman SCHULTZ moved to take up the matter of the distilleries and cow-stables, between Park and Flushing avenues, belonging to E. L. Husted & Co.

These distilleries and stables had been previously reported as nuisances, not only detrimental to the property but to the health of people who reside in their vicinity, and testimony taken. A short time ago the stables were burned down, but are now being rebuilt—the Common Council having excepted Mr. Husted's case from the general ordinance.

Alderman ROWE didn't think the matter was one that belonged to the Board of Health, but should be left to the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman SCHULTZ replied that it was a subject which came properly before the Board of Health, and that they had already had it up before them.

Alderman ROWE hoped it might come up in the form of a resolution, and not by way of random talk.

The MAYOR thought the matter, as it affected the Board of Health, was the question whether the stables and distilleries complained of were a sufficient nuisance to warrant proper steps for their removal.

Alderman SCHULTZ said that the stables, whether they were offensive or not, violated an existing ordinance, and ought, therefore, be removed.

Alderman ROWE objected to taking up the subject at all. He did not think the Board of Health had anything to do with it.

Alderman SCHULTZ thought the Board had a great deal to do with it; and in order that the Board might begin to do something with it, he would offer a resolution, bringing up the whole case for decided action one way or another.

The following was the resolution:

ALDERMAN SCHULTZ' RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That this Board proceed forthwith to examine into the condition of the distilleries and stables of Messrs. HUSTED & UNDERHILL, on Flushing avenue, and report to this Board at its next meeting; and that the Health Officer be directed to attend at the time and place aforesaid, and give such information as he may have in relation to the same.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to give five days notice of the above resolution in the Corporation news papers.

The Board then adjourned.

Parceling out the Police.

As there is no immediate prospect that the many vacancies in the Police Department will be speedily filled, the General and Deputy Superintendents have considered it expedient to reapportion the force, which now numbers about 800 men, and yesterday they set about the task. Heretofore the patrolmen have been very unequally distributed, some of the Wards having their full quota, while others—and those, too, where the services of the police are most in demand—did not begin to have the needed number, making it necessary that the small force employed in them should do almost double duty. A few days since orders were issued to the commanding officers of the Precincts that had their complement, permitting them to choose a stated number of men, and directing them to order the remainder to report yesterday at the Deputy Superintendent's office. Of course, great anxiety was manifested by many of those who reported themselves yesterday to the Deputy Superintendent, for some among them had families, and consequently were anxious to remain in the Wards to which they were primarily appointed and where they reside. The Deputy, however, in a short speech did much to reassure them, by stating that in making the apportionment he should, as far as possible, station the men in the Precincts closest to their residences. About 2 o'clock the men had all assembled, and the reapportioning began. Commencing at the First Ward, forty names were called, and the men were directed to report themselves at 6½ o'clock, at the Franklin Market Station, to Sergeant CROPSEY, of the Third Ward, who has been detailed to command there for the present. The same proceeding was enacted with all the other Wards where an increased force was requisite, and the men generally seemed satisfied with the positions assigned, though one, when he left the office grumbled a little at being stationed in the First Ward, and another resigned his shield and club to the Deputy for assigning him to the Fourth. The new apportionment is as follows:

Precinct.	Commanded by	No. of men.
I	Sergeant Cropsey	40
II	Sergeant Weed	40
III	Inspector Hopkins	40
IV	Inspector Walling	40
V	Sergeant Hutchings	38
VI	Sergeant Hicks	40
VII	Sergeant Cameron	40
VIII	Inspector Turnbull	38
IX	Sergeant Seabring	38
X	Sergeant Davis	34
XI	Inspector Squires	40
XII	Inspector Porter	36
XIII	Sergeant Steers	35
XIV	Sergeant Williamson	40
XV	Inspector Dilks	36
XVI	Sergeant Carpenter	36
XVII	Inspector Hartt	40
XVIII	Sergeant Bennett	36
XIX	Sergeant Bryan	36
XX	Sergeant Curry	36
XXI	Inspector Speight	40
XXII	Sergeant Van Orden	36

To effect this new arrangement the number of men on special duty has been materially reduced. Each commander of a Precinct will have three Sergeants acting under him—selecting acting Sergeants from his command, if necessary. He has the power also of selecting two roundsmen.

The Brain and Muscle Market.

Raw Muscle.—The tide of unemployed labor flows Westward from crowded lands. Every hamlet in New-England has felt the ebbing of its strength, but there the depleting process goes on so silently that only its effects are seen in the scarcity of sinewy youth, and the consequent stranding of marriageable damsels. But, at Castle Garden, this Westward stream of labor is a visible torrent, fed from the inexhaustible fountains of Europe, and scarcely touching the shore as it sweeps away into the bosom of the Promised Land. The larger part of the 150,000 emigrants who arrived at the landing dépôt last year, including nearly all those from Northern Germany, went directly West after a few hours stay in the City.

This Westward stream has reduced the superfluity of raw muscle in our market, and there is, consequently, some improvement in the rates of wages over those of a year or two since. There is still, however, some accommodation in this City, while an active demand from the country is not fully met. For this state of things it is not difficult to account. The cosmopolitan character of New-York renders it a home for the exiles of all nations. Cathedrals and Hibernian clubs, lager-bier and Volks' theatres are lucaries of which the emigrants to the rural districts are wholly deprived. It will be noticed, therefore, in the items given below, that all kinds of City employments are crowded, while, out of town, there is a decided scarcity of some descriptions of labor.

Male Muscle.—Porters are in large supply, with light demand at $1@$1 50 per diem. Stevedores, owing to the depression of the freighting business, are not much inquired for at present, and there is good stock offering at $1 25 per day of 11 hours.

The demand for farm laborers, at $5@$16 per month, with board, has been in advance of the supply, and will increase until corn harvest is past. Railroad and canal hands are much wanted at $1@$1 13½ per day of 12 hours. From the brick-yards in New Jersey and elsewhere, there is an active inquiry for laborers, at $14 per month with board. Very few men who have tried it once can be induced to go again into the brick-yards, as the labor required is of the hardest kind, and the days are 14 hours long.

Female Muscle.—Wages of house-servants have advanced from 25 to 33 per cent over the rates of last year. It is just now the dull season for city housekeepers, but there is a good demand from the country at $2@$3 per month; average rate $2 for chamber-maids, cooks of all work, and very ordinary cooks. From the records of the intelligence offices and other data, it has been estimated that about 40,000 female house-servants are employed in this City, who change their places, on the average, once every two weeks. This latter fact is demonstrated by the books of the large employment offices. It appears, then, that from 4,000 to 5,000 females of this class are constantly out of employment. It has been proposed that this large amount of now unproductive labor should be utilized, by the conversion of the waiting-rooms of intelligence offices into workshops, which could be furnished with constant employment by the large clothiers. Unemployed servants would thus be enabled to pay their expenses while waiting for places, which is frequently a process of several days' duration. Five thousand women, employed at 31 cents a day, which is a fair figure for shop-work done by hand, would earn about $470,000 in the year.

Emigrant women, of able bodies, but encumbered with young children, find it difficult, and often impossible, to obtain employment as house-servants. Thirty or forty of this class are now supported as paupers by the City, who are, nevertheless, able and willing to work, if they had the opportunity. One of the benevolent societies is now making arrangements to take a number of these women off the hands of the City, and send them to the Southwest, where female domestics are urgently wanted, and babies are not objected to.

Heavy Defalcation at the St. Nicholas Hotel—$30,000 Missing—The Book-keeper in Custody.

For some time past the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel have suspected the honesty of one or more of the most responsible clerks in their employment. They have lost large sums of money for which they could not account. Their receipts should have been much greater than they were, but in vain they watched and watched. If their chief book-keeper and entry clerk, Mr. JOHN M. LAWLER, had not assisted them to watch, they would have continued to lose from $30 to $50 a week, which an assistant book-keeper was in the habit of appropriating. The delinquent's false entries in the cash book were detected by Mr. LAWLER, who promptly notified Messrs. TREADWELL & ACKER of the fact. Mr. LAWLER, of course, rose high in the estimation of Messrs. TREADWELL & ACKER, and he became one of the important men of the establishment.

But very large sums were still unaccounted for in the gross receipts of the Hotel. Mr. LAWLER wondered how the deficiency could be explained. The explanation was on Wednesday revealed in this wise: About six weeks ago, an English gentleman was stopping at the St. Nicholas, who desired to leave the city for the West by the earliest possible train, and unnecessarily rose before daylight to accomplish his object. Estimating the amount of his bill by English currency, he paid the night watchman eight sovereigns, bidding him retain the balance for his own use. The watchman gave the eight sovereigns to Mr. LAWLER, and subsequently asked for the balance. The book was not made up, so the watchman waited and waited, (at least so goes the story,) and finding his previous suspicions of the book keeper's conduct confirmed, he informed Mr. TREADWELL, one of the proprietors of the Hotel, of the circumstance. Mr. TREADWELL told him to say nothing about it, but to leave it in his hands, that he might see how it would work.

It continued to work very badly for Messrs. TREADWELL and ACKER until Wednesday last, when Mr. LAWLER himself was accused of causing the deficiency in the receipts of the establishment. His room and trunks were searched, but nothing was found to inculpate him. The amount of the deficiency is variously stated, and ranges from $20,000 to $100,000. The latter figure is evidently made too large, even for the St. Nicholas. The accused himself confesses, it is said, to $5,000, and at that sum limits his transgressions. He still occupies his desk at the Hotel, in custody of a specially detailed Police officer, and there is an evident desire on the part of the employes of the Hotel to keep his delinquency secret. Our reporter, last night, when seeking information, was treated with marked uncourtesy by all the underlings of the establishment, the proprietors being temporarily absent. The affair has caused considerable excitement among hotel keepers, saloon-tenders, &c. throughout the City. Yet it is the opinion of most persons that nothing will be made of it, and that Mr. LAWLER will be able to prove his innocence. His popularity with the patrons of the St. Nicholas has always been very great, and we trust he will find no difficulty in clearing himself of this charge.

DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING-HOUSE—FIVE NEGROES ARRESTED.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday night Officer COFANT, of the Sixth Precinct, made a descent upon the gambling house No. 87 Park-street, kept by one SAMUEL MCCONNELL, a Hibernian, and there arrested JOHN DEMPSTER, JOSEPH FRANCIS, G. WILLIAMS GARMAN, JOHN HILME, and CELESTIAL JEFFERSON, all colored, who were caught in the act of gambling for money, with cards, at a game called "Faro." MCCONNELL, and another man acting, one as banker and the other as dealer, were present at the time, but escaped through some rear windows when the officer made his appearance. At the time the arrests were made the gamblers had on a table before them $4 07, for which they were apparently playing. After securing the premises, the officer locked up the cards and five board, which they had been using at their game. The prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and fully committed to the Tombs for trial in default of bail.

TICKET SWINDLE.—CHARLES WILLIAMS, keeping an office for the sale of passage tickets at No. 155 South-street, was on Friday arrested, charged with defrauding THOMAS PARK, an Englishman, out of $12, by charging him $30 for a passage to Liverpool, when the regular price is but $18. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and held to bail to answer the charge.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest on Friday upon the body of JOHN JONES, late cook of the ship *Bright*, who, on Thursday evening, accidentally fell off the stringpiece at Pier No. 21 East River, into the dock, and was drowned before assistance could be extended to him. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Wales, 38 years of age.

☞ In the matter of PAT. MATTHEWS and JIM HUGHES, the fighting men who were recently discharged from the Fifteenth Ward Station-House by Justice CONNOLLY, that Magistrate denies having gone to the cell of HUGHES to solicit him to leave, or having left the Station house arm in arm with him, as published the day following their arrest. These men had been locked up for fighting in the bar-room of a public house.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—PHILIP MERVINE, a lad 13 years of age, while gathering chips in BELL's shipyard, had his skull badly fractured, in consequence of a large iron screw falling upon him. He was taken up and conveyed to the Eleventh Precinct Station, where a doctor was in attendance. The boy was removed to his residence, No. 240 Third street. His recovery is considered almost hopeless.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857.

After the close of the lecture by Mr. CALVERT last evening, several gentlemen expressed their views in regard to its doctrines, and a very general dissent was manifested to some of them.

The number of persons present this morning was quite large. In the absence of the President, who had been called away from the city, Hon. NATHAN REMICK, of Newark, N. J., was called on to preside.

A discussion arose upon the "Importance of Primary Schools, and the best Methods of Conducting them."

J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Boston Schools, was first called on. He spoke of the latter branch of the question only, as all agreed that Primary Schools were important.

ZADOCK P. RICHARDS, Esq., of Washington City, referred to the great defects which are so common as the result of early bad habits acquired in the Primary Schools. In reading, particularly, all these bad habits are seen. He had just come from the meeting of the wise and effective men of the country, at Monument, for the improvement of science; and there he had felt the great want of better training to exist in the Primary School. For though the audience listened to a partial degree to hear the concert on scientific subjects, and of those conclusive words and, as though diagrams and plates were employed for illustration, but little good was present to the audience in consequence of the poor eyes and feebleness of articulation of the speakers. Mr. RICHARDS spoke at length on this topic, and showed himself well acquainted with it, suggesting many important methods for remedying the evils complained of.

The next topic considered was: "*What Assistance should be rendered to Scholars in their Studies?*"

At two o'clock the Institute met, and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, of Boston, was elected President.

At eight o'clock the Institute again met, and was addressed by E. P. DOWNE, of Brown University, on "*The Study of English in an Elementary Course of Education.*" Its aim was to show that the English language should have in our grammar schools an etymological and rhetorical study, as thorough and as extended a course as that given to the Latin and the Greek.

All Bad $5's on the Lee Bank Are Counterfeits.

LEE, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 20, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In giving a description of the late counterfeit $5 Bill on this Bank, in your edition of this morning, you remark that "the bill is a counterfeit of a new issue of the bank, which has not yet got into general circulation," &c. This is a mistake, as the bank has never issued any $5 bills with red tint, and, therefore, the counterfeit is totally unlike the genuine in this respect, and also unlike in its vignette and general design. We have no bills in circulation with red tint, except a recent issue of Ones and Twos.

E. A. ELLIS, Cashier.

The Transit Route—Reply to the Letter of Mr. W. R. C. Webster.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

DEAR SIR:—In many of the newspapers of New-York, yours among the number, I have observed statements to the effect that the "Transit Route is shortly to be opened under a grant from Costa Rica, confirmed by the government of Nicaragua." A Mr. WEBSTER has also recently informed the public that this "Nicaragua Transit" is to be opened under the protection of all the Central American powers. Either of statements is the work of knaves.

The government of Nicaragua, the 10th day of June last, by a new convention, *annulled and cancelled* the only grant she has ever made, and during the present month has finally ratified and confirmed it.

So far as she is concerned, therefore, the opening and overstocking of the Transit Route is definitely settled, but not in favor of Messrs. WEBSTER and GARRISON.

If Costa Rica has made a new grant, it is the fourth time that she has attempted to dispose of that to which she never had a just claim, and under no grant from her has any person yet been found with the fool hardiness to attempt to open a route. No sane man out of Costa Rica, has ventured before the recent Filibuster war to uphold the pretensions of the latter State to protection over the River San JUAN and Lake of Nicaragua. And certainly no superior right has accrued to her from any participation of hers in the late war.

It is true, that since then a new pretension has been set up for her, which has found new advocates, and among them the DAILY TIMES. This pretension is a "right by conquest and possession." The assumption of such right is an *admission of title in Nicaragua before the War*, and the pretension is disposed of by a new statement of the fact, that during the late war, Costa Rica was the ally and not the enemy of Nicaragua! She was invited to enter the latter State to aid her in waging a war of extermination against the common enemies of all Central America. On this invitation she came. Between the two powers there has been no war, no enmity—not even a difficulty. What an amount, therefore, of folly or fatuity is betrayed by this miserable pretension of a "right by conquest." I will do Costa Rica and her Minister to the United States the justice to say, that from neither has this pretension ever been heard.

From such international lawyers as WEBSTER and Captain (!) CASEY, I am not surprised to hear it.

The difficulties in the way of establishing a Transit route under the authority of Costa Rica, are these:

First—Costa Rica has not been in possession of any part of the River or Lake for 20 years, and during this period Nicaragua has exercised jurisdiction over both.

Second—Nicaragua has never sold, or otherwise conceded to Costa Rica any right of jurisdiction.

Third—The Governments of the United States and Great Britain each and both ignore the Costa Rican pretensions, and this same Mr. WEBSTER was so informed by General CASS and Lord NAPIER upon his recent departure to Costa Rica.

Under such a claim of title, thus denied by Nicaragua, the United States, and England, who will invest a dollar?

But to strengthen the validity and give semblance of value to this Costa Rican Grant, we are informed by the letter of WEBSTER that all the *Central American States* are to protect it. How does WEBSTER learn this? He has, since his departure, been only the officials of Costa Rica. By what authority does he speak, he, of all other men, for "all Central America?"

Now it so happens that three of the five Central American States are represented at Washington by Señor Don ANTONIO, JOSE DE ISSASARI, the most able diplomat by common consent from either Central or South America.

To him it is altogether new and incredible, that Guatemala, San Salvador, or Nicaragua, have either undertaken, or agreed to do, what Mr. WEBSTER announces they will do. And he modestly thinks that, as their diplomatic representative, he would be quite as likely to be instructed with the views of those States as Mr. WEBSTER, of whom they know nothing.

The above statement has been made with a view to lash into the public correctly as to the position and final action of Nicaragua in the "Transit question."

I do not wish my name to be published, but you are at liberty to say it should any statement herein contained be questioned in any responsible quarter.

Yours, &c., &c.

ARREST OF MR. WEBSTER OF THE TRANSIT ROUTE.—Mr. R. C. WEBSTER, so well known in connection with Costa Rican affairs and the new Transit route, of which he is one of the proprietors, was arrested on Thursday night, and conveyed immediately to Eldridge-street Jail, on a suit brought against him by Messrs. JAMES LEE & Co., who charge him with improper proceedings in regard to a certain storage receipt in 1855,—the amount involved being for some $2,500. The defendant contends that the receipt was good, and hence that there was no justifiable cause of action against him. The warrant of arrest was issued by Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court.

Great efforts were made to keep the affair quiet, but it soon leaked out.

Mr. WEBSTER was not in the Eldridge-street Jail a 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The keeper deigned to inform an inquirer that he "was out;" but refused to say by what process, because he was not on the "witness stand," and referred to Mr. WEBSTER for further particulars. But no further particulars could be learned from that source, because Mr. WEBSTER was "not in" at his hotel—the Clarendon—at o'clock, nor several hours after wards, if at all during the night.

It is rumored that other troubles of a similar nature await Mr. WEBSTER. His friends say he is persecuted by those who wish to take the Transit grant away from him.

SHOCKING MURDER IN BROADWAY.

A Lawyer Shot Dead by an Actor.

A murder was committed at 12½ o'clock this morning in Broadway. It occurred in the "Stag House," a dining saloon, on the east side of the street, between Grand and Broome streets.

The parties to the affray were an actor named EDWIN BOOTH, lately engaged at Wallack's theatre, and a Tombs Lawyer named WADSWORTH. They met in the barroom and soon quarrelled, about a woman, it is said, and, after many hard epithets, WADSWORTH struck EDWIN a powerful blow.

EDWIN recovering in a moment, drew a six-shot and fired twice in quick succession at WADSWORTH. The first ball hit WADSWORTH's arm, and passed into his breast, injuring the lungs. The second ball passed through the mantel, and splinters struck the head, a part of which was shot off. WADSWORTH fell to the floor a corpse! EDWIN retreated hastily out to the street, and had not been arrested up to the hour of our going to press.

The news soon spread and the wildest excitement prevailed, among a large crowd who were almost immediately present. The Police arriving, they surveyed the body of the murdered man; in the Eighth Ward Station House, corner of Wooster and Prince streets. They then arrested a boy who was behind the bar where the killing was done. Whether he was arrested, it is thought, before many hours.

WADSWORTH was well known about the town, and so also was EDWIN. They visited among the choice book and female quarters, demonstrative of "high."

EDWIN is about 30 years of age. WADSWORTH was a few years older.

LATER.—6 o'CLOCK, A. M.—One of our reporters has just returned from the scene of the homicide. The crowd is becoming larger every moment. A large force of policemen are present, and can with difficulty restrain the impetuous throng.

Officers have been dispatched in all directions in search of EDWIN, who has so far eluded pursuit.

Arrival of the Jason.

The European and American Steamshipping Company's steamer *Jason*, JOHN HARVEY, Commander, arrived last night with 200 cabin and 150 steerage passengers. Her advices are not so late as those brought by the *Arabia*.

August 6, when off the Lands End passed the European and American Steamshipping Company's steamer *Queen of the South*.

August 16, when in lat. 45° 20', lon. 30° 10' exchanged signals with the British ship *John McHenry*.

August 17, when in lat. 44° 20', lon. 39°, exchanged signals with the ship *Acadia*, standing to the eastward.

August 19, when in lat. 48° 30', lon. 61° 30' passed a Collins' steamer, standing to the eastward.

August 20, when in lat. 49° 10', lon. 67° 40', passed and exchanged signals with the Mail steamship *Persia*, standing to the Eastward.

The *Jason* took the Northern route and encountered heavy Westerly weather.

Cricket—Canada vs. the United States.

This great match was commenced at Toronto on Wednesday, United States taking the bat. The following is the result, as far as known by mail:

United States—1st innings 168; 2d do.—with eight wickets down—97.

Canada—1st innings 146.

The batting and bowling of the Canadian men is said to be admirable.

[Per telegraph.]

TORONTO, Can., Friday, Aug. 21.

In the recent Cricket Match between the United States and Canada cricket, the Canadians were beaten with seven wickets to go down.

Execution of the Rev. the Murderer of Hannah Corcoran.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Aug. 21.

This is the day set apart by the Executive for the execution of DAVID STRICKLAND MCKIM, convicted in May last of the murder of Susanna T. Robinson. Last night people from a distance came into the town, and so great was the rush that beds could not be procured at the hotels, and many were compelled to sit up upon floors, tables and chairs.

This morning, a stream of humanity commenced pouring into the town at a very early hour, and nothing was talked about or thought of but the condemned, as it was approaching end. Business is almost entirely suspended here.

The sheriff was beset, yesterday and this morning, by persons who were anxious to get within the prison walls to witness the last dread scene; but a very few out of the immense throng were gratified in their wish to be allowed to enter the enclosure, and the disappointed multitude had to rest contented with gazing at the prison walls or in picking up such scraps of information from within doors as were retailed outside.

All sorts of rumors were in circulation during the morning, and those who went out of the prison doors during the forenoon were eagerly questioned by the crowd to know what the condemned was saying and doing, and above all to ascertain whether he had made any confession.

MCKIM slept soundly during the greater part of last night. At 6 o'clock this morning he attempted to commit suicide, by opening a vein in his wrist with a piece of glass. The blood flowed freely for a while, but it was discovered in time to prevent serious results, and the wound was immediately bound up. A close watch was then set over the condemned wretch, to prevent a second attempt of the same kind.

Great calculations were made on the manuscript statement which the condemned had prepared for the purpose of reading under the gallows, and many thought that in it would be found an admission of his guilt, but this expectation was disappointed this morning when it was announced that McKIM had destroyed the paper he had prepared. It seems that in a fit of rage he tore the "statement" to pieces.

The report of the attempted suicide of the murderer, and of his having torn the much-talked of paper to pieces, created an immense sensation out of doors, and the excitement went up to fever heat.

At 10¾ o'clock the condemned man was led out of the prison to the gallows. After mounting the scaffold, McKIM proceeded to address the assembled crowd, and he spoke for one hour and three minutes. He denied his guilt most vehemently, and said that he declared before God, and with his last breath, that he died an innocent man.

McKIM said that he had never either committed murder nor stole money or anything else. He also said that ANTHONY FLEMING, the mother-in-law had sworn away his life on her bail.

At twenty-five minutes before 1 o'clock, Sheriff FOSE pulled the drop, and the wretched criminal was launched into eternity, declaring his innocence with the last breath.

There were three military companies on duty around the jail, and notwithstanding the immense crowds in the town, everything passed off quietly.

After the body is cut down it will be handed over to the relatives of the malefactor, who have prepared a handsome coffin for its reception.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT WITH HAMBURG.

We are requested to state that a postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, the mails to be exchanged by means of United States or Bremen and Hamburg steamers, running direct between New-York and Hamburg.

The postage between the United States and Hamburg under this arrangement is to be seven (the single letter of half an ounce or under, prepayment optional; and two cents each on newspapers, prepayment required; and the rates to all countries and places beyond Hamburg, whether upon letters or printed matter, are identically the same for all respects as the rates charged via Bremen, which the United States and Bremen steamers, and Hamburg masters will, therefore, take postage according to the published rates by "Bremen Mails."

New-York is the United States office of exchange, and mails are made up and dispatched regularly from that office on the 1st of each month by the Hamburg steamers, Hermannia and Hammonia, which are at present the only steamers transporting the mail to Hamburg under this arrangement.

The articles of agreement, with full details as to the rate of postage, &c., will soon be published.—*Washington Union.*

Mayor Wood's Absence.

A telegraph dispatch announces that his Honor Mayor WOOD has deferred his return home until Tuesday morning, owing to the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. RICHARDSON, to-day, at her residence, Antwerp.

Personal.

EX GOVERNOR MYRON H. CLARK has associated himself with HIRAM D. FAULKNER, for the purpose of establishing in this City an agency for the payment of taxes on non resident lands in any part of the United States.

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, August 28, 1852.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1857.

...We have received a reply from Mr. H. J. RAYMOND to the letters of Archbishop HUGHES published in July last, which will appear in the Times of Monday morning. Its length prevents its publication to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press gives a particularly authoritative account of the rumor received a few days since from Utah, that Captain STONE, a correspondent, chief Captain STONE, of the United States Marine Corps, had been murdered by the Mormons. From this statement, he has gone thither to investigate the circumstances of the alleged murder, and has found that the rumor is entirely false. He is now on his way back to Washington, and will be there in a few days. The Press correspondent is at least backed in this statement by the news received from Utah by the mail from Chico. It is considered reliable, having been received at the Interior Department at Washington, in which it is stated that Brigadier Young is preparing to resist General HARNEY, on his entry into Utah, and that he continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the contempt of the Mormons. General HARNEY will, probably, have further matters...

Bankers report two failures in Boston—EDWARD C. HAYES & Co., with liabilities to the amount of half a million, and BLANCHARD, SUMNER & Co., with liabilities also half a million. The latter failure is said to be in consequence of the...HAYES & Co., are the Boston agents of the United States Mail Steamship Company, but their failure will not affect that Company.

The trial of MICHAEL MCKAY, the murderer of ...Hollidaysburg, Pa. He died protesting his innocence in a speech two hours in length. He made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in the morning, by opening a vein in his arm.

It is stated that about five hundred desertions have taken place from the Fifth and Tenth regiments of U. S. Infantry, lately arrived at Fort Kearney.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science adjourned at Montreal on Wednesday morning.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of MARGARET ...was continued yesterday. Medical evidence was given, and Mrs. MACKNET, who accompanied the excursion party to Shrewsbury, testified to the scene which MARGARET had met with at the house of Dr. and Mrs. CORNWELL, which Mrs. M. considered rather cool. The testimony was soon closed, and the Coroner briefly charged the Jury, who then retired. They had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held on Friday. The papers from the Board of Aldermen, relative to the pending dispute about the Lovejoy purchase, were received, and laid on the table. The time of the sitting was chiefly occupied in attempts to...a number of members who had signed the call for this special meeting, but who were not present. The Board adjourned to Monday.

There was a general reappointment of the Police ...yesterday. Those Wards where the appointments had all been made had to transfer to those that...owing to the...that the Police Commissioners are in...lacked a requisite force. Under the new arrangement it is believed that the laws will be enforced, at least with as much effect as under the old Police organization that numbered 1,200 men.

Mr. E. C. WARNER, late of Costa Rica, and one of the proprietors of the new Transit Route, was arrested on Thursday evening and detained all night in the Eldridge-street Jail, on a suit brought against him by JAMES LEE & Co., who charge him with improper proceedings in relation to a certain...receipt. The alleged offence was committed in 1855. The sum involved amounts to about $6,000. Mr. WARNER denies the charge. He was not in the Eldridge street Jail on Friday night last, which last evening.

The...house, No. 81 Bond-street, is vacated. The Misses CUNNINGHAM are no longer occupants of it; the furniture has been removed by the tradesmen who supplied it; and not a sound at present disturbs the solitude of the premises where Dr. BURDELL was murdered, from which the mourning party repaired to Rev. Mr. MARVINE'S—and where the Believed baby was a second time born. There is no such other house in the City, and may many centuries elapse before there is one like it. The Misses CUNNINGHAM, it is understood, are in Lexington avenue with their aunt.

The...Exhibition is said to have been discovered at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the chief head keeper of that establishment is under arrest. A great effort is being made to suppress the facts of the case, but it is confidently stated that from $30,000 to $50,000 have been appropriated by the...who has long been well-known and highly...by the guests of the Hotel.

...Quarry, here, and until Tuesday morning, was arrested yesterday morning, on the complaint of Mr. WARREN WINSLOW, who has brought a suit for libel against the editors of the Leader, in charging him with participating in the [illegible] (Fifteen cents.) The Alderman gave bail in the sum of $5,000, and was discharged.

There was another meeting in the Park last evening, the object of which was to raise more ...for the Firemen. Several speeches were made, and nearly $5 collected, which added to $6 ...by Hon. F. B. CUTTING, made $11 collected during the day. There is to be another meeting at 5 o'clock this evening at the same place.

The Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday passed a strong resolution, in favor of interdicting the further refitting of the distillery-stables on Franklin avenue, which were recently burned down, and are now rebuilding. The disgusting revelations made before the Board must interest all who are poisoning their families with "Pure Orange County Milk," that is manufactured in the Distillery Yards of the City and its suburbs.

Two...steamers, the *Sprandel* and the *Moses Taylor*, lying near the Canard Dock, Jersey City, were burned at an early hour yesterday morning. The damage to the *Sprandel* amounts to about $10,000, and to the *Moses Taylor*, $6,000.

Governor WISE on ENGLAND and VIRGINIA. The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes an editorial denial of a current rumor that Gov. WISE favors the plan of the "Home-stead Aid Society,"—to purchase large tracts of land, and settle free laborers upon them. It is considered that "he views experiments for the formation of organized societies, either object ...immediately or remotely to interfere with, or to weaken or destroy our slave institutions." But is probable to say, that

"If [illegible] ...States will not [illegible] ...to [illegible] ...and to [illegible] ...Europe there will be [illegible] ...operation of the accidental plunder of a [illegible] ...they will unquestionably be still regarded as honest men. But we should be very glad if there were some proper tribunal competent and authorized to say whether their standing as Assemblable men will be in the least affected thereby.

The Accumulation of Silver in India.

Two hundred and fifty-seven years ago, Queen ELIZABETH of England gave a charter to "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies." The business of this Company—which was the original of the present East India Company—was to send ships to India loaded with such merchandise as was likely to have a "ready vent" among the Indians; taking also a supply of bullion, with which to purchase those rich productions of the Eastern world which could not be obtained in exchange for English merchandise. But these adventures soon involved the Directors of the Company in perplexities. It was easy enough to buy in India; not so easy to sell. English goods would not "vent" among the Gentiles, and it therefore became necessary to export large quantities of silver—a necessity that nearly proved fatal to the Company, as it tended to...the whole town of London. The cry was that the Company was draining England of all its wealth. The loyal Londoners waxed wroth about it, as they met to the places of public resort. Wordy pamphlets were published about it and circulated in all the taverns and ale-houses of the Kingdom. The Honorable Company was frightened about it, and the Directors wrote to their factors in India how they made doubt of continuing trade, "being daily murmured at and scandalized for shipping away so much money yearly for India."

Two hundred and fifty years have wrought but little change in those old channels of commerce, which still verge to the Eastern world. It is true that European and American goods have now some "vent" among those half-naked Gentiles of India. But it is now just as necessary to export silver to that luxuriant peninsula, as it was in those doleful days when the East India Company was in its swaddling clothes. As the vast resources of India have been developed, and her commercial relations with all parts of the world have been extended, her demand for silver has steadily increased; until now she has become the great depository of the precious metals,—absorbing from commerce, every year, large quantities of bullion which she hoards away and never returns.

We have before us a tabular statement of the amount of silver imported into and exported from India, during the 29 years from July 31, 1834, to July 31, 1856. This table has been compiled from the Custom-House returns of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and represents accurately the whole amount of silver received and sent away by India, except the small sum that has passed the Northern frontier, of which there is no account. Up to 1850, as this table shows, the imports of silver exceeded the exports by an average of nearly £2,000,000 sterling annually. The following figures, which we transfer from this table, show the annual accumulations of silver since July 31, 1850:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess.
1850—51.....	£3,811,909	£541,925	£3,270,024
1851—52.....	4,925,617	791,976	3,913,641
1852—53.....	6,309,813	908,935	5,075,881
1853—54.....	4,085,979	1,071,469	3,013,488
1854—55.....	1,943,260	989,005	953,954
1855—56.....	11,230,317	2,559,510	9,170,807

The excess of these imports in 1856-57 is estimated to be $13,000,000 sterling. Thus India, during the last seven years, has drained the world of $40,000,000 sterling, or about $200,000,000, in silver!

The cause of this is obvious. It is the same that existed two hundred and fifty years ago, when the East India Company was "daily murmured at and scandalized" by the Londoners, for shipping silver to the East. There is no country in the world so independent of commerce as India, while there is no country on which commerce itself is more dependent. India produces every comfort, luxury and convenience of life; and, as her wants are few, she easily supplies herself and always has left a large surplus for the rest of the world, which she is ready to exchange for silver only,—gold not being a currency with her. While India is thus enriching others, she is growing more and more wealthy herself. She is wealthier to day by £40,000,000, sterling, in silver coin alone, than she was in 1850.

But this great accumulation of silver has had no effect upon the value of produce in India. Prices have remained stationary during the past twenty years, although the amount of silver accumulated in the country, during that period, has doubled. The reason is, that this silver never seeks a general investment. It is all hoarded away, or converted into personal ornaments. For centuries the people of India have hoarded silver. When CLIVE had, by his treachery and valor, humbled the rich and powerful Nabob of Bengal, he entered the royal treasury of Moorshedabad to help himself to the spoils. Here he found piled up, after the usage of Indian princes, immense masses of coin—silver and gold, crowned with rubies and diamonds. Among these might be detected, says the historian, "florins and byzants with which, before any European ship had turned the Cape of Good Hope, the Venetians purchased the stuffs and spices of the East."

But a large part of the silver accumulated in India is converted into the ornaments with which Indian parents delight to adorn their children. This adornment has become so extravagant of late years, that young Indian children have frequently been murdered by villains for the sake of the silver ornaments attached to their persons. These ornaments are very skillfully wrought by native artists, at a trifling expense; and if we suppose that one of the two hundred millions who inhabit India, twenty-five millions are workingmen, earning wages; and that each man saves from his wages only two rupees, or one dollar, annually, which he converts into a bangle for the wrist or ankle of his child—we have £5,000,000 sterling accounted for; or the whole average amount of the silver, which India has constantly abstracted from the commerce of the world, during the past seven years!

It must not, however, be concluded that this accumulating wealth of India is diffused as equally among the people as the supposition we have made would indicate. There are vast centres of wealth everywhere in India, and there are also vast centres of poverty. But when the great system of public works, now in...is fully developed; when the vast technology of canals, railroads and telegraphs, now projected, are completed; when the...has been...and when the...of the...has been...and when the...of the...has been...and when the...of

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ North Reformed Dutch Church—Preaching to-day morning and evening in the North church, corner of Fulton and Willoughby-sts., Brooklyn. SUNDAY SCHOOL at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. SABBATH MORNING and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the Sexton. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock in the morning. Prayer Meetings on FRIDAY EVENINGS, in the Lecture room, in the rear of the Church, at 8 o'clock.

☞ Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. Spring, pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

☞ Fifth Avenue Baptist Church—Rev. Dr. Cone will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Puritans, Union-place, corner of 15th-st. and 4th-av. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, corner of Fourth-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Covenant, Fourth-st., between Second and Third-avs. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Adams will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, corner of Henry and Orange-sts. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hutton will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-av., corner of 54th-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Tyng will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Potts will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Redeemer, Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Spencer will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Saviour, Fifth-av., corner of 46th-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Ludlow will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Annunciation, Fifth-av., corner of 20th-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hawks will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av., corner of 10th-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Vinton will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of 35th-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Taylor will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-av., corner of 54th-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cox will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av., corner of 10th-st. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Hutton will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-av., corner of 54

AUCTION SALES.

MONDAY, AUG. 24, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales Room, by order of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Hunter, deceased, the valuable Real Estate, consisting of the Dwelling-House and Lot No. 1 Fourth-st., corner of Broadway, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep. Also, the Dwelling-House and Lot No. 3 Fourth-st., adjoining the above, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep. Also, the Dwelling-House and Lot No. 5 Fourth-st., adjoining the above, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep. Also, the Dwelling-House and Lot No. 7 Fourth-st., adjoining the above, 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep. Also, the Dwelling-House and Lot No.

THE WEATHER-BEATEN DISINTEGRANT.

Medical Testimony—Evidence of Three Centenarians—Great Excitement at Marrowgate Dale—No Verdict.

The inquest on the body of Margaret Dale was resumed yesterday, at 2 P. M., at the City Hotel, Elizabethtown. The first witness was

Miss Adelaide Dale, M. D.—resides in Newark; is a physician; examined the dead body of Margaret Dale on Wednesday afternoon, at the request of the Coroner; it was cold, rigid, and had been dead about twenty-four hours; found a contusion on the left temple, about two inches in length, and a slight fracture of the skull underneath; the brain was much congested; the contusion was sufficient to cause death; the deceased was about seventy years of age; she was in good health; I have been her physician for the last ten years; she was subject to occasional attacks of vertigo; I do not think she could have received the injury by falling; I am sure she did not; I have attended her for a severe attack of vertigo; she was subject to fainting spells